

VARIETY.

The lawyer incurs a prescriptive distrust. His gown is associated in the mind, not with the idea of purity and innocence, but of cunning and concealment. His client regrets that he has occasion to employ him, and struggles to get rid of him as early as possible. He is not like a clergyman, who, acting by himself, cannot well differ from himself—nor like a physician, who must only to consult and to agree—but like a gladiator, or rather like a gamecock, trained for perpetual war, and brought out of obscurity, only for a public contest. Much as he may love music, he must be always in discord—much as he may covet peace, he must never cease disputing. If there be only one side, he must make two out of it; and whether it be the right or the wrong, he must contend it is the right. He may be perfectly conscious of the superiority of another, but that won't do. He must oppose him in open court, and if he lose victory stands an excellent chance of losing his livelihood. People will take a clergyman or a physician, on trust; but with regard to a lawyer, they are as fastidious as Otello, in requiring evidence.

So much for the general and pervading embarrassment of a lawyer's professional life. But, if unfortunately, he has a great deal of business—and courts will sit at the same time, requiring him in all, then there is an additional distress, arising from the impossibility of being in more than one place at any one time. Then it is harassing, indeed, to hear him called in the city court, and in the admiralty, and in the equity, and in the common law, and peradventure at chambers. "Mango here, Mango there, and Mango everywhere."

There is another additional misery, which is too true to make a joke of. If, by any misfortune, people think that you are disinterested and humane, they imagine themselves entitled on all occasions to your gratuitous labour, and to the wear and tear of your mind and affections. Thus comfortable is the Profession of the Law.

NEGROES' HAIR LOOM.—Some years ago, the boiler-men negroes on Hackensack estate were overhauled by the book-keeper discussing on this subject, (the superiority of the whites), and various opinions were given, till the question was thus set at rest by an old African:—"When God Almighty make de world, him make two men, a nigger and a buckra; and him give dem two box, and him tell dem for make dem choice. Nigger, (nigger greedy from time), when him find one box heavy, him take it, and buckra take t'other; when dem open de box, buckra see pen, ink, and paper; nigger box full up with hoe and bill, and hoe and bill for nigger till this day."

The heart may be compared to a garden, which, when well cultivated, presents a continued succession of fruits, and flowers, to regale the soul, and delight the eye; but, when neglected, producing a crop of most noxious weeds; large and flourishing, because their growth is in proportion to the warmth and richness of the soil, from which they spring. Then let this mind be properly cultivated; let the mind of the young and lovely female be stored with useful knowledge, and the influence of women, though undiminished in power, will be like "the diamond of the desert," sparkling and pure, whether surrounded by the sands of desolation, forgotten and unknown, or pouring its refreshing streams through every avenue of the social and moral fabric.

ROSE BANKSIA, or Banksian Multiflora Rose.—The merits of this species of Rose seem to be but little known, which is doubtless the cause of its being yet so rarely cultivated in our gardens. It is a beautiful evergreen, and about as hardy as the common multiflora. The foliage is of a fine glossy blue, and the plant is entirely thornless. The flowers are double and perfectly white, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and of delightful fragrance, resembling the odour of the violet. It grows with surprising vigour, and throws out its numerous shoots to a great length. A plant of it is mentioned in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, which covers a space of 40 feet. Indeed in a rich soil, and where it is allowed space for expansion, the development and extension of its branches will take place with astonishing rapidity. The flowers come out in numerous clusters in the same manner as the Grevillea Rose, and the two may be considered among the most beautiful appendages that can be added to our American flower gardens.

WOMAN'S ELOQUENCE.—"Woman cannot plead at the bar, or preach in the pulpit, or thunder in the Senate-house. Yet hers is no trifling eloquence. Its power, though unostentatious in display, is mighty in result. In the retirement of her own family, in the circle of her friends and acquaintances, what a charm can woman spread around her; what a zest to every other enjoyment she can impart—what encouragement she can give to virtue, and what reproach to vice; what aid she can afford to the cause of religion; in short, what an amount of good she can accomplish, and what an immense influence exert, by her mere conversation. Is it not, then of vast importance, that her powers of conversation, should be cultivated as a part of the course of her education, and not left, as they too often are, to take their whole character from the adventitious circumstances of life in which she may be placed? But you will enquire how is this to be made matter of instruction; must it not be the result, and the result only, of a young lady's intercourse with polished and intelligent society? I think not. I would allow to such intercourse all the efficacy which it deserves, and doubtless this efficacy is great. But I would go deeper than that; I would go farther back, even to that period of life, when females are not yet considered old enough to mingle in promiscuous society, and especially to bear their part in the conversation of others much their superiors in age and intelligence. I would have the mother, to all the extent of her power, and the instructress, as a part of her course of instruction, devote themselves to this great object. This is the very way, too, in which all the knowledge that a young lady is acquiring at school may be made of practical use; for it may all be introduced into conversation, either for the entertainment or instruction of others."—*Journal of Education.*

La Perouse.—A letter has been received in Dublin, dated on board an E. I. Company's ship, at New Zealand, Nov. 2, 1827, which states, "I have the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a successful voyage, to ascertain the fate of La Perouse and his ships. They were both wrecked the same night on a reef of the Manicou Island, situate in latitude 11 49, south, longitude 167, east. One of the ships sunk in deep water after striking on a reef of rocks, and all on board perished; the other was thrown on the reef, and those of the crew who escaped were able to save from the wreck materials enough to build a small vessel at a place called Pison, where many of them were killed by the natives, but were enabled to finish their little vessel, in which they all left the Island, with the exception of three years since; the other left the Island in a canoe, and his fate is unknown; most likely he has perished, as we have searched all the adjacent islands, but could obtain no information of him."—*Mercurius.*

MR. REYNOLDS, the ungrateful pupil of Captain Symmes, now pretends that he only preached up the hollow theory, for amusement. Will he tell us how much money he has drawn from the public, and how much he has deprived the old Captain of, for his "amusement." Verily—we hope Congress will be better employed than in giving this man, the merest pretender in science, a charge in any expedition. Let Mr. Reynolds send to Cincinnati, for credentials of his fitness for this expedition.—*Microcosm.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
The State of Ohio, Hamilton County.
William Ashley, Administrator of Richard Dwyer dec'd.
Petitioner for sale of real estate.
Whereas on the 13th of March 1828, the above Petitioner filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said County his certain petition praying for a sale of certain real estate of said Richard Dwyer dec'd, situate on then orth side of the S. E. q. of the second section 21, Township 12, and 21, fractional range in the 1st Meridian, being two acres one tenth of an acre, for the payment of the debt of said dec'd.
Notice is therefore hereby given of the pendency of said Petition to the heirs at law, christian name unknown, and brother of the dec'd, and to reside in some part of Ireland unknown to the petitioner, and that he and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas next to be holden at Cincinnati, in said County, 4th August 1828, and show cause if any he have or can show why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.
D. K. Este, atty. for Petitioner.
March 22, 1828. 64 3-4

Lee's Original highly approved valuable MEDICINE.
LEE'S famous Antidotes Pills, 25 and 50 cents per box, in the boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation of life and age.
Dear Sir,—Having made use of the various pills in my family offered to the public for the last twenty five years, and having found your celebrated Antidotes Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine.
JACOB SMALL, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Twenty Years.—Lee's Elixir has, for twenty years been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
Mr. Noah Ridgely.—Sir, my daughter Sarah Coleman has been from her infancy greatly afflicted with a distressing cough, which her friends were very fearful would terminate in some fatal disease. A bottle of your Lee's Elixir was procured, less than half a bottle had the last return of it since. This excellent medicine has, in all probability, (through the blessing of Divine Providence) been the saving of her life. Yours respectfully,
JNO. COLEMAN.
Corner of Duane and Caroline st. Balt.
Lee's Worm Lozenges.—A certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.
Dear Sir,—Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty of breathing, restlessness, and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty-three large worms, which gave him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use. Yours respectfully,
TH. PETERS.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, (warranted to cure.)
Sir: We are now happy to inform you that the recovery after a correct trial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind. Not able and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and we are, in a few days only. We desire to O'NEAL, RICHMOND, & CO. Middletown, Md.
Lee's Great Restorative or Nervous Cordial.
Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent vomiting, emulsion, seminal weakness, obstinate nose, &c.
Persons labouring under any of these symptoms should have found immediate recourse to the above truly valuable medicine.
Lee's Genuine Essence, and Extract of Mustard.
An infallible remedy for bruises, rheumatism, sprains, numbness, chilblains, &c.
Extract of letters from Dr. Benjamin Stimpson, dated at Willingburg, Brooke county, Va.
Dear Sir: I have used your essence of Mustard in my practice, with great success, for other medicines I have used, with frequent experiment found to be of little value.
Mr. Noah Ridgely.—Sir: I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to be entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. THOS. WOOTEN.
2 miles from the Washington road.
Warranted to cure by any application: free from mercury or any pernicious ingredients.
Lee's Genuine Pruritus Lotion.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.
An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.
Lee's Toothache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder.—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water.—A certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir.—For the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster.—For removing and destroying corns.
Lee's Lip Salve.
For the cure of canker sores, and other diseases of the mouth.
Lee's Country Merchants.—Noah Ridgely, maker of Lee's unparelled Antidotes Pills, respectfully invites country merchants and others, who keep medicines for sale, to call at his Dispensary, No. 67, Hanover street, Baltimore, where they can obtain these truly valuable pills, together with any of the above named above medicines, on the most liberal terms.
The above Famous Family Medicine are sold by HENRY CLARK, Druggist, Cincinnati, Agent for the Proprietor.
Who has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines, amongst which are Lee's highly approved ANTRIDOTES PILLS, &c. &c. &c.
P. S.—None are genuine, without the name of Lee's name to them, Noah Ridgely late Michael Lee & Co.
A few hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines can be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
Cincinnati, Sept. 6. 47-48

For the Saturday Evening Chronicle.
PARAPHRASE OF THE FIRST PSALM.
By James Ashcroft, of Watford, Ohio.
Blessed is the man who abhors the place
Where sit the sons of scorn and pride;
Who hates their councils and their ways,
Nor dare the good and just deride.
Who meditates upon thy law,
Sovereign of Nature, day and night,
And makes the precepts of thy word
His holy joy, his chief delight.
Lo! he shall flourish like a tree
That waves on Nile's fertile side;
Prospered his every work shall be,
Thou, Everlasting God, his guide.
Not so the impious and the base;
They, driven like empty chaff, shall fly
Before the terrors of thy face.
When the last psalm commoves the sky.
For O! the paths that sinners tread
Descend to pains and fires unknown;
But God his chosen saints shall lead
To life immortal near his throne.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LOTS.
Will be offered for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, on the premises, a great variety of BUILDING LOTS in the above town, situated on an extensive and beautiful plain, at the mouth of Portage river, between Portage and Sandusky bays, in the county of Sandusky, Ohio, being 174 miles distant from Cincinnati. It commands the best, safest and most commodious harbor on the American shore of Lake Erie. The channel is direct and not fluctuating, and presents a sufficiency of water for vessels of the largest class. The wharf, or outer road, is in itself a safe harbor, being protected from the violence of the winds by a chain of islands, which also embrace the land adjacent to it of the first quality, and yields corn, wheat, hemp, tobacco, &c. in great abundance. There are in the possession of the company, a number of letters and documents descriptive of the above place, to which purchasers are referred for information.
Particulars apply to General William Lytle, David Kilgore, Charles Macalester, Griffin Taylor, Jacob Maclester, Jacob Maclester, Wm. Burnet, E. H. Haines, et al.
April 26. 69

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE APPLICATED.
THE Public are respectfully informed that AN-ALDERSON'S COUGH DROPS AND PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive course of trial, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Cold and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumption. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, none of which will accompany this notice, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in produced no favourable effects, and where the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be easily relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Cough, Croup, Pain in the side, debility, or even seated consumption, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which gives them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtue.
A Young lady of Haverhill, Mass., who had been afflicted with an alarming cough about a year and a half, and no relief, and her life was despaired of, until which in one of Anderson's Cough Drops, the cure of a young Bottle, greatly relieved her, and by the use of a Respectable Farmer of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, from taking a violent cold which was rising blood, to what was considered by his Physician, an incurable state: he was at length advised to make trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using one or two Bottles, his cough daily became less and his appetite and strength returned, and although there was no prospect of recovery, the use of this Healing Balsam, for a few weeks, remarkably restored him to his usual state of health and he is now a gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, rising 60 years of age, had been severely afflicted with the asthma, and was unable to sleep for more than 20 days, after having tried many physicians, and length procured Anderson's Cough Drops, and after using three Bottles his cough was nearly cured, he slept well and was soon recovered so as to be able to attend to his business as usual.
For sale by HENRY CLARK, Cincinnati. 54-55

Gold and Silver Lever, and Plain English Watches, Superb Jewellery, Fine Cutlery, Military Goods, &c.
B. A. M. SHIFF,
NO. 44, Main street, Cincinnati, has the satisfaction of informing his friends and the public, that he has just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with the best assortment of the above articles ever offered in this city.
They consist in part as follows:
Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, expansion curls and chronometer balances.
Silver " " with 2, 3, 4, and 5 p. extra jewels, &c. " " full jewelled.
" " without, all of which are detached experiments.
Gold and Silver English and French vertical and horizontal Watches, superb sets of Pearl, Pearl do. Amethyst, Topaz, Eclaire, Coral, J. K. Cane, and Paste ear rings and pins in sets, Diamond, Pearl do. & rings and breast pins, (a very large and well selected assortment.) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Chains, all sizes. New fashions Gold Guard Chains, Medallions, Chains, Gold Crosses, Gilt Hair, and Steel Bracelets three times and changes itself. Coral Beads, Glass Knives, Snuffers and Trays. Swords, Epauettes, Piques, Humes, Belts, Belt Mountings, Swords, Chains, Cap Tassels, Tassels, Laces, Stars, Earrings, and Pen Knives. Rogers' fine silver steel silver, Scotch Paddle Glasses, gold and silver Spectacles, Thimbles, steel Chains, Saddle and Keys, gilt do. Watch Glasses and Watch Materials, Tools, &c. &c. Manufacturers and keepers on hand a good supply of order, and of the best workmanship.
Having permanently engaged Mr. Jacob Deterly, C. H. McCullough to attend entirely to the repairing of Watches, he confidently hopes to give general satisfaction to the public and his friends will receive his assistance with knowledge, and the assistance of his own hands will be unreservedly given.
Cincinnati, March 12, 1828.

James Hogg, the celebrated 'Ettrick Shepherd,' possesses an egregious proportion of personal vanity, and is very candid in the acknowledgment of it. Speaking once of Dr. John Leyden, and condemning him for the empty ambition which was a strong ingredient in his character, Hogg turned shortly round and said, 'Sir, said he, 'do you conceive that men have never had an equally powerful stimulus to exertion without vanity? Why if I had not just been the vainest creature alive, I should never have attained the celebrity I enjoy. I wrote and rhymed away for ten long years, amidst the jibes and laughs of my companions; every one ridiculed my verses, except Willy Laidlaw; but he and I always saw their merit, and declared that they would one day do something for me; my vanity bore me up through good report, and bad report; and now I find that Willy and I were right.'

MRS. WOOD
On an early day, of which due notice will be given, she will open in Cincinnati, Ohio, A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. Wood proposes to limit the number of her Pupils, so that she may be able to conduct on the plan of private tuition, combining the comforts of home with the advantages of a constant and regular attention to study.
Mrs. Wood was for several years engaged in the superintendence of one of the first seminaries for Young Ladies in London, and has subsequently devoted herself to the education of her own daughters. During this interesting employment, she has, by a careful observance of the development of the youthful faculties, become deeply impressed with the importance of oral instruction, and it will form a part of her system of education, to improve every favourable opportunity of communicating knowledge by this method. She has secured the cooperation of the most approved teachers in both the useful and ornamental departments, and every faculty will be embraced, calculated to benefit those Young Ladies who may be confined to her care.
That no dissatisfaction may be felt by Parents in regard to the contingent expenses of the Pupils placed under her care, Mrs. Wood stipulates that the terms in her card, for those who may become boarders, shall include every charge except for Books, Stationary and Washing.
Terms may be known by an application to Mrs. Wood—and references given to DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Hon. Judge BURNETT, MORRIS NEVILLE, Esq. Cincinnati. PEYTON S. SYMMES, Esq. JOHN JOHNSON, Esq. Vincennes, Ind. Hon. EDWARD COLES, Edwinstown, Ill. Rev. THOMAS MORRELL, St. Louis, Missouri. THOMAS FEARN, M. D. Huntsville, Ala. DAVID HUNT, Esq. Greenville, Miss. EDWARD YORKE, New-Orleans.

THE WESTERN SENECA, FOR 1829.
To be Edited by JAMES HILL of Illinois.
The beautiful volumes which issue annually from the presses of Europe, and of the Atlantic side of our own country, with titles similar to the above, are so well known, as to render unnecessary any elaborate exposition of the present design. It is enough for the public to say, that they will endeavor to, by the best of their talents, to publish a work which shall be the best of its kind, as well in the literary character, as in the mechanical execution. The plan heretofore pursued by the work, without falling into the servility of higher species of polite literature, and the luxury to which some publications from the pencil are too often addicted, will be devoted to the utility of the work. The only characteristic which it will attempt to assume as peculiar to itself, will be its entire devotion to western literature. It will be written and published by subjects connected with the history and character of the country which gives it birth.
In offering this work to their fellow citizens, the publishers trust that they have not estimated too highly the talent, the taste, or the liberality of the western people. It is not the smallest recommendation of these works that they give employment to the hands of our own countrymen, and that they contain the finest productions of literary skill. They give occupation to industry, while they present to talent a noble field of cultivation. It is believed that in either of the departments we can make the most successful efforts of our brethren in our country, and that the western country can be no less a source of talent to the various political and civil departments of our country, examples may be found of the highest intellectual refinement. In the fine and in the mechanic arts, we may perhaps not have advanced to a high state of excellence; but we believe that we shall be able to exhibit specimens of these arts which will be alike gratifying and honorable to our fellow citizens.
In the prosecution of such an enterprise they believe they may confidently rely for countenance and aid upon the taste and patriotism of the western people. All they can ask at present, is the assistance of our writers, in their reach, it is wished that the articles communicated should be as numerous as possible, in order to afford the widest field for selection. With this view they earnestly and respectfully invite the aid of writers from the western country.
The proposed work will be composed in a single 16mo. volume of from 2 to 400 pages, to be published at the close of the present year. The engravings will be executed under the superintendence of a highly skilled artist, and will consist chiefly of landscapes, fern waters. As no expense will be spared in the execution of the work, it is believed that the embellishments will be inferior to any that have heretofore been seen from America. In the literary department the Editor has even promised the aid of many gentlemen of the same character with his liberal and voluntary aid, and that gentlemen who may be personally known to the Editor and publishers will not wait for a more special invitation to contribute to an enterprise which, if successful, will reflect so much honor upon the literature and arts of our common country. The articles desired are of our common Historical Anecdotes, and descriptions of scenery or manners.
The Tales should not exceed 30 pages each, and must be confined to subjects connected directly with the western country.
Poets will recollect that in their avocation it is particularly true that "Poetry is the soul of wit," and that as variety is a great charm in such a work, the poetic contributions should be numerous, elegant, and brief.
As fiction is generally more agreeable than truth, those only which will be strikingly admitted; and those which are so wrought as to possess some romantic or picturesque attraction to recommend them, and are adorned with the graceful beauties of wit. Descriptions of scenery and manners, will be gratefully accepted. They should be graphic, light and easy, and refer if possible, to points which possess them to the general reader.
But while we lay down these general rules, we are aware that much must be left to the taste of authors; we do not desire to shackle the inspirations of genius by arbitrary restrictions, but merely recommend our own views of what ought to be the general outline of the proposed work, leaving writers at liberty to select their own subjects and treat them after their own manner.
It is requested that communications be addressed to W. & G. Guilford, Cincinnati, and that they be forwarded in time to reach the press the 15th of June next. It is desired that the names of the authors should be attached to their contributions, but so that they may be done without their consent, they will please to indicate their own wishes in that respect.
Cincinnati.

A GOOD FAGAN PRAYER.
Great Jove! grant this my chief petition—
Thou know'st it what's best for man's condition—
Ad'd or woud'st, that good supply—
And to my prayer, what a bad deity!

ENVY.
What makes unhappy Richard walk
Alone and sad, as if distressed—
Throw up his eyes and only talk,
And stamp his foot, and snarl his breast?

Say, has he met with sudden woe?
"Far from it—try another guess."
But you'll not hit the cause—far, far!
He moans for a new friend—success.



SWAIN'S PANACEA.
A tribute to its great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated States and Physicians in the United States and elsewhere, in imitation of it, has the least support in the Medical Faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

CERTIFICATES.
From Doctor N. Chapman, Professor of the statutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, &c. &c.
I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very acute ulcers, which, having resisted the regular modes of treatment, were cured by the use of Mr. Swain's Panacea; and I do here, from what I have seen, that it will be an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal, and mercurial diseases.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Philadelphia, February 16, 1828.
From Doctor W. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Almshouse, Philadelphia, &c. &c.
I have employed the PANACEA of Mr. Swain in numerous instances, within the last two years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial disease. I have no hesitations in pronouncing it a medicine of (invaluable) merit.
W. GIBSON, M. D.
February 17, 1828.
From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.
I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, erythritic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
New York, 1st Mo. 5th, 1828.
From Doctor William P. Dewees, M. D. President of the Medical Society in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.
I have much pleasure in saying I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects of Swain's PANACEA, where other remedies had failed—one was that of Mr. Dewees.
Wm. P. DEWEES, M. D.
Philadelphia, February 20, 1828.
From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.
I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Swain's PANACEA, as a remedy in all the cases of venereal disease, perfectly cured, and tried without effect—those of Mr. Dewees, Mr. Campbell.

JAMES MEASE, M. D.
Philadelphia, February 19, 1828.
From Doctor Thomas Parke, President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, formerly Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, for forty-five years.
At the request of W. Swain, I hereby certify that in the few cases I have seen Swain's Panacea given, I have observed great benefit derived from its use, and particularly in the case of C. Treigman, who was for many years afflicted with a very inveterate palsy, that was incurable by some eminent surgeons who attended her. In this hopeless situation, she was (in September 1821,) admitted a patient of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had the use of all the resources of that benevolent institution, without receiving much relief, when she began the use of the Panacea, which, to the surprise of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health, in two months. In October 1822, she was discharged from the Hospital perfectly cured.
From observing the wonderful effects of Swain's Panacea in R. C. Treigman, and from several well attested reports of its use by our most eminent surgeons, I am induced to believe it is a very useful remedy in chronic syphilis, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, without receiving much benefit, when she began the use of the Panacea, which, to the surprise of all who witnessed its effects, restored her to good health, in two months. In October 1822, she was discharged from the Hospital perfectly cured.
From Doctor John F. Clark, M. D.
Having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the effects of SWAIN'S PANACEA, I can candidly say that I have been much gratified with the results of its success, particularly in the following diseases, viz. Scrofula, Syphilis, and Mercurial disease, Tumours and Ulcers of the soft parts, but also where cancerous humors have extended to a considerable degree.
JOHN F. CLARK, M. D.
Philadelphia, Jan. 18th, 1828.
A fresh supply of this valuable medicine, just received and for sale at No. 6, Lower Market Street, by
HENRY CLARK, Agent for Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1828.

B. DRAKE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
HAS his office in Jones' Row, next door to the corner of Main and Fourth streets, April 14.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY HATCH, NICHOLS & BUXTON.
In the second story of the building at the north-east corner of Main and Third streets.
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A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted three times at one dollar per square of sixteen lines, and at five cents for each continuance.

THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI:

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

REVIEW.

COCK ROBIN.

New York: published by David Felt, Book seller, No. 245, Pearl street, 1827.

From the age of the immortal Homer, down to the period in which we live, the golden lyre of poetry has never been touched by a master spirit, without exciting the most passionate of the human soul. The song of inspiration has been listened to with delight in all ages, and in every country. Its influence is not confined to the walks of science and refinement, but is equally felt in the solitary wilderness, by the proud, untamed and untameable children of the forest. Philosophy is accustomed to drink at its divine fountains; the warrior is roused by its spirit stirring power to deeds of glory; the shepherd neglects his flocks upon a thousand hills to listen to its melodious breathings; youth sings in poetic strains the enchantment of life; while frosty age in listening silence, feels once more all the generous impulses of "days that are gone."

Poetry may be called the native language of the passions,—the pure essence of thought and feeling, whose only legitimate object is the delight and instruction of mankind. All nature is full of poetry: It glows in the proudest works of art, and the high and lofty deeds of man. Unlimited in its range, it takes as it were the viewless wings of the morning, and soars into the smiling fields of fancy and imagination, catching new and varied pleasures, and gathering bright and fragrant flowers. Amid the desolations of Jerusalem, the ruins of the "eternal city," the everlasting pyramids of the Nile, or the mighty monuments of the dead, which are scattered through this Western World,—memorials of by-gone years, poetry is still the same bright emanation of the mind, unchanged in its nature, resistless in its influence.

We have been led to make these general, perhaps, somewhat glowing remarks, by the perusal of a small volume of sentimental poetry, which the politeness and good taste of a female friend has placed upon our editorial desk, as claiming a passing notice. The poem of "Cock Robin" is an effort of native genius, and being anonymous comes to us, unheralded, by aught save its intrinsic merit. This circumstance has a tendency to raise the American character, by displaying that retiring modesty for which the literati of this country, are perhaps more distinguished than those of any other. Modest worth, however, cannot always escape the laudable curiosity of the public, and we hope ere long to have the pleasure of promulgating to the world, the name of this American bard whose harmonious breathings are destined, not only to elevate the character of his country, but to place upon the brow of the author the perennial garland of poetic fame.

Considering the brevity of the poem, we do not think an apology necessary for extracting the whole of it into the pages of the Chronicle, and accompanying it with such annotations as may be suggested by the occasion.

The volume bears the simple title of "Cock Robin," which will at once forcibly remind the reader of the splendid epic of the blind Meonian, which with equal brevity, is happily designated "the Iliad." This is a striking coincidence between the authors of the two great epics of ancient and modern times; others of a similar kind will most probably develop themselves in the progress of our examination. We proceed at once to gratify the curiosity of our readers.

Who killed Cock Robin?
I said the Sparrow,
With my bow and arrow,
I killed Cock Robin.

The reader will at once perceive that the hero of this poem does not belong to the class of animals called mammals, but to the interesting one of aves. This circumstance, which indicates great originality of conception in the author, instead of lessening, will unquestionably heighten the interest of the story. The manner of opening the poem is in excellent taste. It is plain, simple and without circumlocution.

"Who killed Cock Robin?"
The response is bold and explicit.

"I said the Sparrow."

A reply, indicating the hardness of the murderer; for whether the bloody deed were perpetrated with malice prepense, by accident, or whether Cock Robin fell in an effort of valor in immaterial. In either case the reply manifests a cruel and unfeeling disposition. The nature of the response and the kind of instrument with which this "murder most foul," was committed, leave little room to doubt, that the sad catastrophe, was the result of the prevailing gentle and christian like practice of duelling. Deeds of chivalry are not confined, it would seem, to one species of popinjays.

Who saw him die?
I said the Fly,
With my little eye,
I saw him die.

We have here an example of the influence of death over all animated creation. Human nature in particular, always unwilling to meet it, is especially so in solitude. At the close of our mortal career, we need the sustaining consolation of our fellow mortals, and are always gratified by the thought, that some kind hand will close our eyes, when the expiring lamp of life shall cease to

gladden. So is it with inferior animals, and hence in the present case, the enquiry, "who saw Cock Robin die?" How gratifying that the last sad offices, were performed by a kind hearted fly. This benevolent little animal, had gone we presume, upon the field of combat as the second of the unfortunate victim of duelling.

Who caught his blood?
I said the Fish,
With my little dish,
I caught his blood.

From time immemorial a belief has been prevalent among mankind, that the blood constituted what is called the life of an animal, and hence the great veneration that is paid to the blood taken from the body by phlebotomy. Such indeed is the general feeling on this subject, that many individuals, bury in the ground, with the most scrupulous care, whosoever of the crimson current may be drawn from the system for the purpose of arresting the ravages of disease. The reply of the fish, indicates that the duel was fought at the celebrated place of Hoboken, and that in taking the wounded body of Cock Robin over the North River, it bled to death. Otherwise, how could the little fish have caught the blood, inasmuch as it has long since been conclusively established by those distinguished antiquarian naturalists, Messrs. ARWATER and RABINUSQUE, that fishes cannot live out of the water.

Who made his shroud?
With my little needle,
I made his shroud.

We here learn although Cock Robin fell in duet, that the rights of decent sepulture were not denied him. There is also another fact disclosed in this verse, which is interesting to the lover of natural history. It is that beetles understand the use of the needle, a fact that we do not recollect to have seen mentioned in the works of either of the above named naturalists. It may turn out, however, to be only a poetic license of the author. The subject is one worthy of investigation, and it is hoped that some of our illustrious bug catchers will settle the point.

Who shall dig his grave?
I said the Owl,
With my spade and shovel,
I'll dig his grave.

True greatness is more often made manifest in small than in great things. The owl which we aptly call the bird of wisdom, and which is known to be Minerva's favorite, here condescends with all that humility which is so closely allied to greatness, to play the part of a sexton by digging Cock Robin's grave. Whether the funeral took place, like that of Sir John Moore's, "By the troubling moon-beam's misty light," the bard has not seen fit to disclose to us. As the owl, however, is peculiarly the bird of the night, the presumption is, that poor Cock Robin, like the brave warrior of Corunna, was committed to the silent tomb, while night's sable curtain enshrouded the slumbering world.

Who'll be the parson?
I said the Hawk,
With my little book,
I'll be the parson.

Who'll be the clerk?
I said the Lark,
If it is not in the dark,
I'll be the clerk.

Who'll carry him to the grave?
I said the Kite,
If it is not in the night,
I'll carry him to the grave.

All the birds of the air
Began to sigh and to mourn,
When they found that Cock Robin
To the grave yard had gone.

We have grouped these concluding verses together, not that each one of them does not afford abundant matter for comment, but because our limits will not permit an extension of this article. The concluding stanza, although but a simple narration of a fact, is deeply pathetic. The lamentations of the relatives of the deceased alone would have been sufficiently melancholic, but how deeply affecting must it have been, when "all the birds of the air" were straining their little plaintive throats in sending up their dolorous lamentations over the grave of this infatuated victim of fashionable folly.

In conclusion, we have only to remark, that the poem of Cock Robin is not altogether faultless. It contains several specimens of false prosody, and in more than one instance, the metaphors are not strictly correct. These however are venial faults, and in comparison with the substantial merits of the work, are not worthy of serious criticism. To our numerous readers, we commend this bright offering on the shrine of poetry, as distinguished by originality of thought, classic elegance of diction, striking similes, and exquisite pathos. We have done, we are well aware, but partial justice to its extraordinary worth, but if we should be instrumental in calling public attention to it, and shall have added but a solitary flower to the wreath, which is preparing for the brow of its author, we have not labored in vain.

TURNPIKES.

From a farmer of undoubted veracity, who has resided, for the last six or seven years, on the road leading to Reading, we have received the following statement of the amount of travel per day, between this city and that village: to wit, four, four wheel stages with four horses,—ten four wheel carriages of two horses,—eight do. of one horse,—four gigs with horses,—twenty, four wheel wagons with four horses,—thirty, four wheeled wagons of two horses,—four do. of one horse,—thirty horses and riders,—ten extra horses,—twelve neat cattle,—one hundred and fifty sheep and hogs.

From the rates of toll, affixed by the act incorporating the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Springfield Turnpike Company, the receipts per day, if the foregoing statement be correct, would be twenty seven dollars and fifty four cents for the first ten miles, or ten thousand and fifty-two dollars and ten cents, per annum.

Now, if from this sum of \$10,052 10 we deduct for repairs on the road, per annum, 1000
expenses of receiving toll 1000
and for incidental expenses 20 per cent 1610 03

it will leave as the nett proceeds \$5,442 08

We have not the means of making any very satisfactory estimate of the cost per mile of this turnpike, but feel some degree of confidence in the opinion, that thirty-five thousand dollars will be found sufficient for the construction of the first ten miles. It will be perceived, therefore, that if we have approximated the truth in our statement, the dividends on that portion of the road, between Cincinnati and Reading, will amount to some eighteen or nineteen per centum, per annum, upon the cost. It is the immediate result of its completion it is very reasonable to conclude that the capitalists of this city and surrounding region, cannot hesitate to embark in this important public work.

The completion of the turnpike and the increase of the city and country, must annually add greatly to the amount of the travelling on this road, and consequently enhance the value of the stock. We would not wish to make any false impressions in regard to the productiveness of investments in this company, and if any errors are discovered in the estimates here given, we shall be pleased to have them pointed out.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

In Great Britain, as well as in the principal cities of our own country, some benevolent ladies have recently turned their attention to the establishment of "Infant Schools." These seminaries embrace those children of both sexes who are too young to be sent to the common schools, and who are orphans, or whose parents, owing to their poverty, are compelled, in pursuing the means necessary for a livelihood, to leave their children at home during the day. This system is conferring a lasting obligation on the impoverished parents and a signal benefit upon their offspring. The morals and habits of the children are preserved from that contamination which results from their running wild in the streets, and the foundation is laid for making them useful and intelligent members of society.

It appears that the progress of the children in these infant schools is of the most flattering kind, much greater indeed than it has generally been supposed, children of that age could under any circumstances attain. They very soon acquire a love for their teachers and for the school room to which they return most willingly.

The late lamented Gov. Clinton, whose devotedness to the subject of education entitles his opinion to great weight, thus speaks of these infant seminaries, in his last message to the legislature of New York.

"In Great Britain, the institution of infant schools has been attended with signal benefits. This is the pedestal of the pyramid; it embraces those children who are generally too young for common schools: it relieves parents from engrossed attention to their offspring, softens the brow of care, and lightens the hand of labour. More efficacious in reaching the heart than the intellect, it has been eminently useful in laying the foundation of good feelings, good principles and good habits."

"An institution of this kind has been, if I am rightly informed, established in a neighboring city, and some exemplary ladies in New York, have with that characteristic benevolence which forms the brightest jewel in the female character, devoted themselves and their merited influence to this inestimable object. Whenever such advocates for such institutions appear, they are entitled to the most liberal benefactions from individuals, and the most ample endorsements from the public. Benevolence animates their hearts, and charity governs their lives."

We have adverted to this subject for the purpose of calling the attention of the ladies of Cincinnati, to what appears to us, a subject of great moment,—claiming in an eminent degree those active and benevolent exertions in the cause of humanity, for which they are justly distinguished. Without at all disparaging the importance of "foreign missions," it is most respectfully suggested, whether the establishment and support of infant schools in our city, is not a subject of deeper interest and of stronger claims upon their charities, than efforts to enlighten and christianize the Indian and the Hindoo. There is much force and truth in the aphorism that charity should begin at home.

SUNDAY.

The corporation of the city of New York, recently prosecuted a man for spilling goods on Sunday, in violation of the existing ordinance on the subject.

A Mr. Fay appeared as Counsel for the defendant, who in the course of his argument contended that the law was unconstitutional, because opposed to the law of nature, which is the law of man. There was nothing wicked, said Mr. Fay, in transacting business on the sabbath; "the bible might forbid it, but the defendant is no christian; he is opposed to christianity, he is a moral philosopher; believes that all religions are false, fraudulent, dangerous, and superstitious, and is equally opposed to all."

Mr. Fay stated that there were two societies and one press in New York, for the propagation of such principles as the defendant maintained, and that it was at these that this prosecution was aimed &c. &c.

The jury found the defendant guilty of the

selling, and the Court having overruled the objections to the constitutionality of the law, fined the defendant in the sum of \$10.

We have no great charity for these free press moral philosophers, nor any others, who are desirous of abolishing the institution of the sabbath. Laying aside the truth of this or that religion, or admitting them all, for the sake of argument, to be untrue, we should still wish to see the observance of the sabbath preserved, as one of the fundamental pillars of civilization and refinement. Without possessing any fanaticism upon the subject, we think that the good order, morals and stability, of society require that mankind, should on that day, abstain from all unnecessary labor and business. It is difficult to appreciate the force of any reasons, in favor of its abolition which can be urged to the mind of an honest man. We could wish for the exertions of these free press reformers a work less vandal in its character than that of abolishing the institution of the sabbath, the rearing of the constitutional laws of the land, and the open promulgation of infidelity.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Exhibition and Fair of the HAMILTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held on the farm of Ezekiel Hutchinson, in Mill Creek Township, on the 6th and 7th days of June.

The articles that will be entitled to premiums, and the committees appointed for awarding the same, have already been published in the different papers of the city.

The ploughing match will take place at ten o'clock A. M. on the second day of the Exhibition.

At 12 o'clock of the same day, the Annual Oration will be delivered by William Greene Esq.

At half past one o'clock P. M. of the second day, the members of the Society will dine together.

No other than fermented liquors will be used at the dinner, and it is gratifying to learn, that the committee of arrangements have taken measures to prevent the erection of booths for the sale of ardent spirits during the continuance of the Exhibition.

Premiums are to be awarded for articles of Domestic Manufacture, Implements of Husbandry, Agricultural Products, Ploughing Matches, Silk, Fermented Liquors, Horses, Asses, and Mules, Sheep, and Swine, Cattle, Essays and Communications on Agriculture.

The objects of this Society, are of the most praise worthy and important kind, and as the point at which the Exhibition and Fair is to be held, is near to Cincinnati, and the means of reaching it on the Canal both pleasant and cheap, it is expected that a great number of persons from this city will manifest the interest they feel in its prosperity, by being present on one or both days of this first public Exhibition of the Society.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The gossip of Leigh Hunt about "Lord Byron, and some of his contemporaries,"—a work just issued from the London press,—appears to have produced a strong sensation among the reviewers and reading public of Great Britain. From every quarter the lash is applied to the author with an unsparing hand. This state of things he seems to have anticipated at the time of writing his work, for it contains an effort in several instances, at a justification or apology for the commission of that, which he was well aware, could not pass without merited censure. At one period of the life of Lord Byron there was considerable intimacy between him and Hunt, who was a dependent hauger-on of the noble poet,—living in his family, enjoying his hospitality and sharing his purse. In referring to the pecuniary obligations under which the generosity of Lord Byron had placed the author, he says, with much sang froid, "I have not had that horror of being under obligations, which is thought an essential of refinement in money matters." In another place he excuses himself for his extraordinary course in abusing his patron by saying, that in consequence of the "gratuitous talking of those who know nothing about the matter, very erroneous conclusions have been drawn about us on more than one point." How far the erroneous conclusions of others will cover with the mantle of charity, Mr. Hunt's violation of the grave, we leave for such casuists as himself to determine. "To have gone to enjoy the hospitality of a friend, and taste the bounty of a patron, and after his death, to have made that visit (for avowedly mercenary ends) the source of a long libel upon his memory,—does seem to be very base and unworthy."

There can be no satisfactory palliation for the conduct of Mr. Hunt in this case, and whether his object in betraying the confidence of his patron, were avarice, or the hope of distinction, from the association of names, is quite immaterial. His unwarrantable details concerning the noble poet, may be stamped with truth (a supposition not altogether probable) without at all lessening the charge of base ingratitude, which Mr. Hunt appears to have successfully fixed upon himself. He is fairly entitled to a rank among those who, in the language of his patron,—

—track the steps of glory to the grave.

There is much point and applicability in the following remark from the London Literary Gazette:—"It is recorded, that almost before the funeral ashes are cold the Bramins in the East, collect and pass them

through a sieve to find what molasses may be gathered from these poor religious ashes: such has been the treatment of Byron's insulted remains, which have been raked up, sifted and defiled, to gratify the meanest spirit of cupidity."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Have papers as late as the 19th, and is papers of the 18th, have been received from New-York. From these it appears that a report prevailed that a division of the troops had crossed the Danube, and taken possession of several Turkish vessels.

The French army is evacuating Mexico. Accounts from Mexico of the 10th of April, state that Don Miguel Santa Anna the Columbian Minister Plenipotentiary had demanded his passports.

Mr. Cooley our Charge d'Affaires in London was dangerously ill in the latter part of January. He was attended by Dr. Brandwine, and Dr. Borroughs of the delphia.

Our Senator in Congress, General Jackson, has been appointed by the President Minister to the republic of Colombia. Barbour of Virginia, Minister to Spain, and Gen. Peté B. Porter Secretary of War, to fill the vacancy in that department, occasioned by the appointment of Governor Bour.

The Tariff Bill, with the amendments, the Senate, has passed the lower House become a law.

The Bill granting half a million of dollars for the continuation of the Manilla Mail from Dayton to Lake Erie, has passed the House of Representatives.

A Resolution extending the franking privilege to Charles Carroll of Carrollton has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Constitution and accompanying report of the Society for the Promotion of Temperance, has been received and will appear next week.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.

THE ROVER, No. 1.

The word *intemperance*, according to etymological signification, means *not one's self*. This is confessedly one of the most lamentable infirmities of nature, as it leads in its train disorder, debility and death. But in order to govern ourselves, on all occasions, it is an essential requisite that we should first accomplish more difficult task of *knowing ourselves*. And it were well indeed if the possession of this knowledge, always conferred the power of its uncontrolled exercise; or the ability to wield it were in a direct ratio to its quantity. How difficult soever it may be to the injunction "Know thyself," by the ancients to have been given, yet by Apollo, yet it is the power of every man to know his vulnerable point; and if he should place a guard. He comes to a session of this knowledge too in the school of experience, for he has found that he suffers, whenever he is betrayed into species of intemperance. Excess in the indulgence of any propensity is always followed by some injury either of body or of mind. Nature is never driven with impunity to the regular operation of her laws. Her various laws are never abrogated nor eluded for the accommodation of man; and he will expect exemption from those effects which are invariable and immutable.

Societies are formed for the "suppression of intemperance" and for the "promotion of temperance" from the most praiseworthy motives, calculated not for themselves, but there may be little room for amendment but for an exemplary influence on their low man. They should know, however, in order to render this influence the most availing, it is not only necessary to abstain from strong drink, but from excess, from temperance of every kind. They should learn to govern themselves, ere they attempt to govern their neighbours. A man of intemperate zeal for the promotion of a favorite scheme, will detract from the exertions of another, if he will not aid him, or if he stands at in his way, and this is not the will he denounce him as an enemy to the nation, unless he join to advance all the schemes of the day. Such a man to be sure may not get drunk, but he is not less intemperate, than he, who does; and he will engage heart and hand in the suppression of what is most commonly called intemperance, without ever adverting to his own delinquency. Can any one say that this man is a sufferer; that his character is not at all degraded; no, it suffers deterioration in the minds of those sober, considerate men, whose approbation is always worth procuring. And if upon reflection his own conscience stings him, he will suffer negatively the want of that feeling, which virtue produces. Moreover, he gradually loses his influence in society, by a repetition of such conduct, he will begin to wonder why people do hang about him as if he were an oracle, they did formerly. With these views feelings he will declaim upon the degeneracy of the age,—that mankind are getting more and more under the dominion of the devil, and in the bondage of sin, without ever examining into the real causes of the seeming degeneracy. The matter thus—and such men would see it, if the vanity were not commensurate with the intemperance—he has preferred false sensations against his neighbour, he has said things, which experience proves to be incorrect, and often utters dogmas against which common sense of mankind revolts. Poor as these things, they are not all blind; but the charge, which is owing to their vanity and degeneracy, not vice versa, as he believes the plenitude of his fabricated sanctity, comes. Thus he moves on down the scale of time, with a waning influence and a spectatibility, deploring what he conceives the sinfulness of the times, until through disgust, he loses his interest in the affairs of fellow men, the world becomes a blank to him, and he goes prematurely to the grave, whence he springs, unwept, unloved and unused." A victim to his own folly and intemperance, proving the maxim, that the tendency of every vice is to death.

Why so pale and wan,
Prithvi why so thin?
Will, when looking
Looking ill, pre-
Prithvi why so
Why so dull and
Prithvi why so
Will, when looking
Looking ill, pre-
Prithvi why so
Why so dull and
Prithvi why so
Will, when looking
Looking ill, pre-
Prithvi why so
Why so dull and
Prithvi why so
Will, when looking
Looking ill, pre-
Prithvi why so

Quit, for shame! this
This cannot last,
If of herself she
Nothing can avail
The Devil takes
All, Mr. Editor,
A tolerable
I think so, for
I in print.

THE SATURDAY

SAG

Editor of the For-

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I am just turned of nineteen,—have a pretty well educated, particularly in non-essentials,—am fond of books, I like novels,—have a mortal aversion to poetry,—am troubled with the *cacochæla* (and I learn some latin at Dr. Locke's den) in an eminent degree,—and have for some time a constant reader of the Chronicle: moreover—but I detest all allusion, as much as I do one of your five sentimental lovers, who by the bye positively my aversion,—so I'll even cut manfully. I have a desire to make occasional contribution to your columns.

I should wish to do so, I cant tell, for I can neither hope to win laurels for ever, nor amuse or instruct your readers, nor, by way of trying my hand, I'll send you a short essay, and if you see fit to insert it, it may be considered the minority of a series of rambling communications. Well, now for a subject; what it be? *The affection of course.* "An on Love by a young lady of nineteen,"—

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re in its purity, has been correctly considered one of the most powerful and independent passions of the human breast,—genuine it prompts ambition to deeds of the highest daring,—it serves the arm of the valor,—kindles up the imagination of the poet,—sends the merchant to every clime in search of wealth,—leads the scholar to burn midnight oil, in pursuit of intellectual glory, and finally, not unfrequently estranges for a season, the tailor and his goose, leaving the latter to get cool, and filling the breast of the former with sighs and sentiment. Like a King, love can bear no rival near the throne; unlike a Proteus, it is unchangeable; and like a Chameleon it often lives upon airy nothingness, "thriving luxuriantly when it is planted in that corner of society, which is remote from the wretchedness of penury and dissoluteless of luxury;—where labour and amusement and want is easily supplied."—

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have said that love is unchanging; This notion I am well aware will be controverted. I grant that as time rolls on, the ardor of this mysterious feeling may be abated but its delights remain untouched. You deem tranquil lake is not less beautiful, even a passing cloud may have intercepted the bright beams of the sun, which, in the morning were reflected from its bosom.

—

we's Young Dream," it is true, may be more brilliancy, but it has certainly that of calm chastened affection which is a delight and enchantment to the melancholium of connubial life. Love is the life in every age. From history (I sometimes read a little of history) we learn that in the thirteenth century, this constancy of love gave rise to a singular institution, called the "Fraternity of the Penitents of Love."—

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This society was composed of enthusiasts of both sexes who had vowed fidelity to the objects of their choice. An insupportable spirit of rivalry led to a trial upon the sexes, to ascertain which could bear the most convincing proofs of the ardor of the tender passion. For this purpose, in the heat of summer, they clothed themselves with the thickest garments lined with the warmest furs, to show that the warmth of their affection, disregarded the petition of all inferior caloric; while, in winter frosts and piercing colds, they were dressed in the lightest stuffs that could be procured, to demonstrate that the ardour of love could never be cooled by external cold."

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the "suffering martyrs of amorous fanaticism," are well calculated to remind of the *lovers* of the present day, whose piety and devotion (particularly in the female sex) may be ranked among the wonders of the age. There are now in the circle of acquaintance, several tender hearted but broken hearted swains, who have dedicated themselves into a mere "anatomy" of pure love for some of us sentimental girls, who have given them no other argument than that of permitting them to peruse our *revelues* through the street, or to sit us to the piano, and with folded arms look languishingly on, while we war-mour sweet sentimental air. All this is very killing in these modern penitents of love; but if they would take the advice of my girl of nineteen, they will forthwith turn to memory the following lines, written by Sir John Suckling, and deport themselves accordingly.

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Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Frithee why so pale?
Will, when looking into my face,
You can move her
Looking ill, prevail?
Frithee why so pale?

—

Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
Frithee why so mute?
Will, when speaking well, can't win her
Saying nothing doest?
Frithee why so mute?

—

Quit, for shame this will not move,
Of this she will take;
If of herself she will not love,
Nothing can make her;
The Devil take her.

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Well, Mr. Editor, what say ye, have I not a tolerable essay on love? I trust I think so, and in that case, I shall see myself in print. CHERUBINA.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE.
SAGACITY.

Editor of the Pennsylvania Gazette:—ins discarding the instead of smothering a candle, if the wick be blown, the end of the snuff so bends down will rebound the flame in the course of the sun; and that the twist in the wick does not cause this phenomenon. For, he says, "If the wick be twisted in any direction, or which is the same thing, if it is tilted be lighted at the lower or butt end, the result will be in the same direction." Now if the wick be lighted at the upper or tip both ends of a candle at the same time, to light him in his philosophical marches, bending it in the middle so that both will point upwards, he will discover that the twisting of the wick will cause each to recede in the same direction, not in a contrary one as he has lately led his readers to believe. This scientific reason may be accounted for, &c.

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SUMMARY.

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England, a woman aged 21, has been officially convicted of having set fire to the house of her husband. A question is reserved for the opinion of the Twelve Judges, whether or not it was a felony in a wife to set fire to her husband's house.

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United States' Engineers have reported unfavourably of the route for a canal between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River.

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Verreux, in his History of the World, writes, that it was created the 6th of September, on Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon.

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The Massachusetts Bank Law, Banks discount or let money whether they pay or no—to the Commonwealth, and at ten per cent interest.

The survey of the southern line of rail road, between Boston and Albany, has been completed by Mr. Baldwin, the Engineer. He is now engaged in surveying other routes. It is believed that the obstacles to the rail road will be found fewer than anticipated.

A Western editor apologizes for the dullness of his paper, by stating, that he had no robberies, murders, failures, or other explosions to record, and in addition the mail had been irregular.

A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, more than thirty a week having been perpetrated during the last year. Quite moderate!

There are now on the Sun from eight to ten spots, some of them are very large, which may distinctly be seen by a good spy-glass or telescope.

A little young Newspaper.—A periodical has been recently commenced at Providence entitled the *Juvenile Gazette*. Major Noah measured it, and found it about five inches long and three wide, and decidedly the smallest paper in the world. It is edited, with ability, but without much labor, and published by O. Kindal, jr., Market square—price twenty-five cents per annum payable quarterly in advance.

The prisoners confined in the Connecticut State Prison at Weathersfield, have recently made a donation of \$25 68 cts. to the Connecticut Bible Society. This is probably the first offering for a similar purpose ever made from within the walls of a prison.

Five tons of Maple Sugar have been made present season in the town of Lyndon, Vermont, beyond what is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the town.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF DECEIT.—Dr. Townson, a very old colonist, died about six months ago in New South Wales—he left \$5,000 to a Mr. Spark, because, as it is expressed in the will, "he was a decent sort of gentleman."

"Married all together."In Edgemoor county, North Carolina, Mr. Frederick Mapo, to Miss Manista Ganer Meuetta Anders glyvester Malvina Lleweller Sherd!

In the window of a shop in a country town came a jar labelled "the Tailor's delight," drawn by this delightful inscription, a knight of the thimble eagerly inquired of what the contents consisted, and found it to be pickled cabbage.

CINCINNATI PRICE-CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by Allman Owen, Wholesale Grocer, No. 4 Commercial Row.

ALMONDS—Soft shells, 18 to 20 cts per lb.

ASHES—Sales limited, Pot, ton, @90 Pearl @100.

APPLES—\$125 to 1 50 per bbl, scarce.

BEEH-SWAX—22 to 25 cents per lb, in some demand & exportation.

BEANS—62 1-2 to 75 cents per bushel, slow sale.

CANFOR BEANS—nominal; 1,00.

CIGARS—bid, good, \$3 00, scarce.

SILINGS—\$90 00, ton and handage, retail 3 1-2 per lb.

COFFEE—This article is now in better demand, & prices advanced; 1-4 to 1-2 ct.—best 16 to 17, pr 16; St. Domingo, 15.

COTTON—Tennessee prime, 8 to 8 1-2 cts. inferior 2-3 cts. nominal in market.

CORPERS—Steubenville, 4 cents per lb, in bulk 2 in kegs; English, 3 a 5.

HANDLES—Spurn per quantity 33 to 35, otherwise 3 1-2 to 40; mould 12 1-2 dpt 10.

MACARONI—No. 1—18 to 20 cts, slow sales.

PEAS—American common 75 to 100 per thousand.

COTTON YARN—Assorted numbers 26 to 28 nits and dull.

RIDGE—11 to 12 1-2 cts, in lb. Bag Counts size 400, 21 50, 31 75, Foot Lines 400 Plough size 37 50, 400 43 00, Saloon, 1 gcl kgs, \$1 00.

DOMESTIC GOODS—Fruits, blue, 16 a 22, fan-20 25, Shirtings 3-4 brown, 10 a 12 7-8 do, 12 1-2 cts. Sheetings, 4-4 brown, 11 1-2 to 17 9-8, 20 a 22; 10 Plain, 10 a 14 1-2; Sattins, 45 a 90; Indigo 40 a 13 1-2; 4-4, 16 a 20.

RAISINS—Fresh, 12 1-2 to 18. Raisins, dried apples 4 cts, 10, Lemons, 48 lb box to 18.

DRIED PEACHES, 62 1-2 to 1 00 per bushel, nominal, &c in market.

ISH—Mackerel, brand of 1827, No. 1, \$9 00, No. 2, 8 50, No. 3, 8 25 50; fair stock of American Cod, 50 lb, \$2 00, 43 00, Salmon, 1 gcl kgs, \$1 00. Herrings, 50 lb, \$6, to 75 plenty and dull.

LARD—\$37 1-2; 40 cts, in demand.

LOUR—From wagons, 3 20 to 3 25, in store 3 31 37.

FATHERS—22 to 23.

GLASS—Best Pittsburgh, 8 by 10 4 00 to 4 50, 10, 2 50 5 50, second quality 8 by 10 4 00, 10 by 12, 10.

INSUNG—121-2 cts., nominal, no demand.

UPPOWDER—Kentucky, good, 5 50 to 6 25 cent 7 50, Rogers orange 7 00.

ICE—American, 20 to 21.

EMP—This article is now in better demand, and at our quotations \$6 50 = \$6 00, per cent and 1/4.

EMP SEED—None in market and in good demand.

IDES—Southern, dried 10 a 12 cents.

IRON—Juniata, hammered, per ton, \$130; Pud-@80 to 100; Hoop, 6, 8, and 10 d. \$130; ditto 4 10; and nail rods 130, Juniata roll \$175, sheet 10 to 12 cents per lb.

LEATH—1 50 to 3 1-2, bat 6 to 6 1-2.

LEATHER—Sole, Eastern well tanned 20 cts. innat 25 a 27; Calf skins, \$12 a 20 doz.; Upper 3 20; Skirtings, 28 cents, per lb; Harness, 25, their generally dull.

OLASS—40 cents.

PILLS—Juniata Assorted sizes 8 cts. Pitts-chammon 61 1-2 a 71-2; Boston, 9 a 10, scarce; night 17 a 20 dull.

IL—Tanners, \$25 bill, scarce, lined oil from 50s a 52; in store, 55 a 60; Sweet, dozen, 150 to 150; Jamaica Rum, 1 50 to 1 75; Peachy 1 50 to 50; N. O. Rum, old, 62 1-2 to 75, new 60; Cognac, from 17 1-2 to 18, from store, 2 to 19.

LT—Anagus and Lisbon 90 to 100; Turks Island Kenhwa, 12 qual. 50.

KOT—Per quantity 181 to 167.

LI—Cinnamon, 28; Pepper, 20 a 22; Cassia 40 Cloves, 125, Nutmegs, 2 21-2 a 2 25; Ginger, null, 12 1-2.

LAP—4 to 5 cents.

LTPETRE—Refined 12 1-2, crude 9 to 10, in AS—Imperial 140 to 145; Young Hyson, fresh, 100 Importation of 1025 50 to 50.

RACCO—Superior a James River? 50; Kenn-manufactured 5 to 8; Cincinnati 2 to 3.

LLOW—7 to 8 cents.

LIE—Mafers, gal 3 00 a 5 00. Sicily 1 50 to 2 00. The Best, 2 00. Mafers 90 a 100 paigue best do., \$20 1/2 Freight.

RIGHT to Wheeling and Pittsburgh 37 to 50; white 12 1-2; New Orleans 50.

from New Orleans by recent arrivals state, be demand for Coffee and Sugars there is very—that sugars is quick at 18 1-2; and Havana best quality grain, at 15 1-2 to 17. Inferior at 14 are in a great scarcity of these articles in New

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Wm. Burke, Mr. JOHN M. STOKES to Miss SOFIA WALTON.

At Pittsburgh, on the 15th, Capt. WILLIAM M. KNIGHT, of the steam boat Waverly, to Miss SARAH STOCKTON.

At Franklin, Ohio, Dr. HIRSH TODD to Miss LYDIA CURCH.

At Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Mr. JOHNSON WHARTON to Miss MATILDA WILSON.

In Mason Co. Ky., ALFRED HOWARD to Miss FRANCESCA KNIGHT—Mr. HARVEY ROYSTON (of Augusta,) to Miss CONSTANCE WOOD, (of Mayfield.)

At Washington city, the Hon. JOSEPH DUNCAN of Illinois, to Miss ELIZABETH CALDWELL SMITH of New York City.

DIED.

At Chillicothe, Miss Elizabeth Waddle.

At St. Louis, Lieut. Stephen Cowan, of the U. S. army.

At Madison Ind. Michael Monroe Esq. In Mason co. Ky. Maj. Lewis Bullock.

Interments in this city for the week ending on Wednesday, 11.

(?) Mr. DANIEL PARKER is expected to preach to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the new Universalist Church, on Elm near Fourth street.

(?) A stated meeting of the Cincinnati R. A. Chapter No. 2, will be held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening next, June 2d, at 7 o'clock—Punctual attendance is requested per order of the M. E. H. P.

The Rev. PETER KEYSER of Philadelphia, will preach at the Vine street Meeting-house, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) by calling on the subscriber can receive advice concerning the management and cure of TEETHING INFANTS presented from Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing himself in his profession in Cincinnati. He has opened an office on Main street, next door north of the freethibany church, where he will be happy to attend to all calls in the various branches of his profession,—his charges will be reasonable, and from his experience as a house to give general satisfaction.

J. JENNINGS, Surgeon-Dentist.
Cincinnati, May 31. 74

LAST NIGHT.

THE exhibition of the INVISIBLE GIRL, in the Western Museum, met positively close this evening.

Cincinnati, May 31, 74-It

MRS. JENNINGS,
(From Philadelphia)

DRESS, Corset and House Maker, respectfully informs the Ladies of Cincinnati and its vicinity, that she has commenced her business at No. 60, Lower Market street, and flatters herself that her experience,—and the arrangements she has made to be regularly and early supplied with the New York and Philadelphia fashions,—will enable her to give general satisfaction.

Cincinnati, May 31. 74

LABOUR FOR LABOUR.

AS many persons desire information upon this subject, they are hereby informed, that an explanation of that which is generally termed "The Time System," will be commenced at the Court House, on Sunday evening next, at early candle light.

An explanation is also begun in the new publication edited by Daniel Roe, entitled "The March of Mind," and those who wish for information through-out the country, may have their subscriptions at the commonly called "The Time Store," on the corner of Fifth and Elm streets.

JOSIAH WARREN.
Cincinnati, May 31. 74

CINCINNATI FEMALE ACADEMY.

L. LOCKE, President, The Mutual Education Association of the pupils of this institution will take place on Friday and Friday the last day of July and the first day of August next, when medals will be given as follows:

The Gold Medal of the Academy to the young lady in general excelling in most of the branches.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Reading.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Penmanship.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in English Grammar.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Geography.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Protecting Maps.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in rhetoric.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in book keeping.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in history.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in composition.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in chronology.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in moral Philosophy.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Natural philosophy.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in mathematics.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in chemistry.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Astronomy.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in botany.

A silver medal to the young lady excelling in Conduct.

A silver medal to the young Miss excelling in the preparatory Department.

Cincinnati, May 31. 74

Payment of Prizes secured by \$100,000 security By Authority of the State of Virginia.

VIRGINIA LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 6.

For the benefit of the New London Academy, be drawn on the popular High and Low System, the Court House in Cincinnati, on the 4th of July. More prizes than blanks! highest prize \$5,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$5,000	is	\$2,000
2	2,000	"	2,000
3	1,000	"	1,000
4	800	"	500
5	700	"	700
10	500	"	1,000
20	250	"	1,000
25	20	"	500
30	10	"	500
40	5	"	500
100	2	"	16,000

12 PRIZES. \$30,000

39 BLANKS.

Whole Ticket \$2.50—Halves 2.25—Quarters 62.

MODE OF DRAWING.

All the numbers will be put in the wheel as usual—the prizes above the denomination of two dollars to be put in the Prize Wheel and drawn out opposite the whole body of numbers. The 30000 prizes of to be awarded to a high or low number, as the may be, to be determined by that which may draw the capital price of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, so that the holder of two Tickets or Shares, and one low, must draw one Prize, and may win THREE; as a Ticket drawing a small prize is restricted from drawing a capital prize also. Six-Tickets must therefore draw two prizes each, numbers from 1 to 1000 inclusive. High numbers from 8001 to 16000 inclusive.

Tickets left at 193, Main, 6 doors above Upper Market, next door to Thomas Winter's Fancy Store, 86, East Front st. will be forwarded to Govt. as usual, and answers obtained the following-morning.

JOHN ANTHONY & CO.

Agents for AUG. LEFTWICH, Manager.

In consequence of some new arrangements, the Scheme will be drawn in Cincinnati, instead of Wheeling. Mr. LEFTWICH will superintend drawing in person.

Printed—May 31. 74

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.
ON Walnut street, three doors north of the Episcopal Baptist Church, Mr. & Mrs. DOUGLASS, beg leave to inform the public, that the second quarter of their Seminary will commence on the 9th June. The number of pupils will be limited; and as they are desirous to complete the number as soon as possible, they request a more extensive patronage.—Terms made known on application at the Seminary Cincinnati, May 31. 74-75

WANTED,
2000 LARD KEGS, to be delivered between this and the 1st of November next.
J. ALMACK,
Corner of Walnut and Water Street,
Cincinnati, May 31. 74.

MOROCCO SKINS.
D. H. HOLCOMB, has on hand a few dozen Morocco skins of the first quality, which he will sell for cash.
Cincinnati, May 24. 73-75

IMPERIAL TEA.
100 CATTY boxes fresh Imperial Tea, just received direct from Boston, Sultan's cargo, and for sale low for cash, by
ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.
Cincinnati, May 24. 73

FANCY GOODS.
BROWN & O'BRYON, No. 139, Main street, nearly opposite the Bank, have just received a splendid assortment of new style fancy Goods from New York and Philadelphia; among which are:—
Elegant and richly trimmed handkerchiefs,
Super needle worked do.,
Watered and plain Gros de Naples, do.,
do. satin and Florences,
Super blue, black, do.,
Rich Gingham scarfs and shawls,
Robinet lace and handkerchiefs,
Super English and French Hosiery.
Together with a general assortment of super prints, ginghams, figured and plain Swiss Muslins, prunella shawls, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.
Cincinnati, April 24. 73-80

BROADWAY HOTEL, CINCINNATI.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Western Public, that he has opened A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the corner of
Broadway and Second Street,
one square from the river, in a pleasant and healthy part of the city.
His house is capacious, and supplied with whatever is necessary for the accommodation of travellers, in a manner not inferior to the best hotels in the Western States.
Travellers arriving in Steam boats and Stages, can be admitted at every hour of the night.
Having an extensive Stable and Carriage house, he can accommodate gentlemen travelling on horseback, or families in private carriages.
Strangers wishing to see the city or its environs, or to make journeys into the surrounding country, will be supplied with saddle horses, gigs or hacks, at their service, on reasonable terms.
His charges will be such as are common in the central taverns of Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, and the other large towns of the Western States.
ARTHUR HENRIE.
Cincinnati, May 24, 1828. 61 6w

BRITANIA WARE & LOOKING GLASSES.
THE subscribers have just received a large assortment of Britania metal Tea ware, which they will sell by the wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers. Also, a small invoice of Mantle, Pick and Toilette Glasses.
J. W. & O. B. BLACHLY.
May 17. No. 56, Main Street

FURNITURE SALE AT AUCTION.
REGULAR sales of Furniture will be held by the subscriber, on every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, at the Warehouse on Fifth, three doors east of Main-street; and liberal advances in cash will be made on Furniture left for sale if required.
L. J. TAYLOR, Agent,
April 19. 68-6f

DO 100 lb Sugar, 2 Ceroons Indigo, 50 boxes Shag-Smoke,
60 whole and half-boxes Raisins,
Just received per steam boat Ben. Franklin, and for sale by
ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4, Com. Row.
May 17.

CHANGE OF HOUSE.
THE hours of admission to the *Invisible Girl*, at the Western Museum, will hereafter be from ten to nine every evening, by general request.
The proprietor takes this opportunity of tendering to the citizens his most sincere acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement which has of late been tendered to him; and at the same time to announce to them, that he has disposed of the apparatus of the *Invisible Girl* to a gentleman who contemplates taking it to New-York; it will, however, be exhibited here again for the pleasure of those next, in order that all such as may wish to hear the interesting responses of the *Invisible Girl*, may have an opportunity of so doing.
April 26. 69-4f

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Belmont House, lately the residence of M. Baum, Cincinnati, Ohio.—MRS. WOOD respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that her establishment will be opened the reception of pupils on Tuesday, the first of April. For terms apply to
MRS. WOOD, Belmont House.
March 29, 1828. 65

PUBLIC HEALTH.
THE proprietor of this healthful establishment respectfully invites to the ladies and gentlemen, and the public in general, his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, during the exhibition he has again the pleasure of announcing to them, that he has opened the Baths for the ensuing season, and is now ready for the reception of visitors, where the warm, cold, and shower baths, will be given at all times.
No attention has been wanting to render the apartments appropriated to ladies suitable for their comfort and convenience, with good female attendants.—Admission entrance to their apartments on the south side of the building.
May 3. 70 7t

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
NATHAN DORSEY, keeper of Main and Third streets Cincinnati, keeps on hand a general assortment British, French, India and American Dry goods.
May 3. 70-4f

SUPERFINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHS.
THE subscribers have received and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of superfine and medium quality worsted England and Saxony CLOTHS, acted at Auctions and from first hands in Eastern cities; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or yard. They likewise keep on hand paddings, Tillingot, senior silks and Twists, satens, Linings, &c. which are not inferior to any markets.
J. W. & O. B. BLACHLY.
May 10.—71 No. 56, Main street,
Office for the Collection and adjustment of Accounts, &c.

TWO doors west of the Mayors office.—The subscriber has opened an office for this purpose, where accounts and claims of every description may left for collection and adjustment, to which he devotes his sole and entire attention. Business committed to his charge will be promptly attended to.
GEORGE W. HARRISON.
May 3. 70-4f

JUST RECEIVED.
CASE LEIGHORN HATS, which will be sold at a small advance upon eastern prices.
JOHN D. HARRIS.
May 3. 70-4f

D. DRAKE.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
His office in Jones' Row, near the corner of Main and Fourth streets.
April 14. 72

SPRING GOODS.

J. W. & O. B. BLACHLY, No. 56, Main Street,
have just received a handsome assortment
of Goods selected from recent importations in
New York and Philadelphia Markets, among which
are—

Chip Flats and crowns,
Rich Navarino plaids
Worsted Barrages
Battiste and Battiste Gingham,
Rich Artificials
Bolivar and Leghorn Hats
Rich Barrege, Transparent Crapes,
Gauze, or Silk dress Hoods
White or colored Gros De Naples
Stetins
Rich Gauze and Barrege Ribbons
Superior French and British Bombazines
plain and figured Swiss and Bel-
muslins

Together with a large assortment of Prints, Gin-
ham, Shell Combs, Hetericals, English FrusellShoes
All of which will be sold on the most favor-
able terms.
May 10. 71-8m

CHAMPAIGNE, Madeira, Sicily do. Teneriff
No Port, Claret, Dry Malaga, and Sweet do. of
superior qualities, for sale by
ALLISON OWEN,
No. 4 Corn. Row
May 10 1823.

**ELEGANT CUT GLASS AND
CHINA WARE.**

NATHAN SAMPSON, No. 3, Lower Market
street, has just received an additional supply of
Rich cut Glass dishes, 9, 10, 11, inches—
“ “ “ Cellars Jars and Centre dishes
“ “ “ Decanters, Tumblers, Wines, Jel-
lies, and Lemonade to match,
“ “ “ Toilet Bottles, Salt Stands &c.,
ALSO, a splendid variety of French, Chinese, Tea and
Desert Ware consisting of—
Extra Gold Band Twifflers and Muffins 5, 6, 7, Inches
“ “ “ Comport dishes round and Octagon
“ “ “ Shells
“ “ “ and Painted Twifflers and Muffins
“ “ “ 5, 6, 7, Inches
“ “ “ Comport dishes & Shell
“ “ “ Desert sets Complete
“ “ “ Coffee and Tea Sets
“ “ “ and Leaf “ “ 33, 37, 39, pa-
“ “ “ penciled “ “ “
“ “ “ painted “ “ “
Blue Canton China Dining sets complete
“ “ “ Plates, Twifflers, and Muffins
“ “ “ Coffee Cups and Saucers
and pencilled “ “ “ Teapots and Saucers—
Stone Ewers and Basins—Soap Boxes—Tooth Brush
holders &c.

Together with a general assortment of common
wares, all of which will be sold as low as can be pur-
chased in any of the Eastern Cities. Persons wishing
to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine
for themselves.
Cin. April 5th, 1823. 66-tf.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.
SEVENTH INSTALLMENT. Notice is hereby given
that the seventh instalment of ten dollars on
each share of the capital stock of the Louisville and
Portland Canal company is now called, and required to
be paid to the Treasurer of the said company, at their
office in Louisville, on or before the second day of
June next. Per order of the board.
Office of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.
April 5, 1823. Secretary. 66

DANIEL ROSS wishes to inform the pub-
lic that he has commenced the welding
of Carriage shells, in all its various branches, the
third door north of Fox's old tavern stand on
Main-street, he promises those who may fa-
vor him with their custom, that the work
shall be done in the neatest manner possible.
D. ROSS,
for A. GODDARD.

He will also keep on hand, a variety of horse
combs.—The highest price given for cattle's
horns.
Feb. 2, 1823.

CARPET ROOM,
[NO. 11 MAIN STREET.]

THE subscribers have on hand 200 superfine
grain and Kidminster CARPETING
They have made arrangements by which they will be
regularly supplied with a choice assortment of the
latest style and pattern, of every variety of CAR-
PETING; and in a few days will receive an addition
to their present stock, which will render their assort-
ment more complete than any ever offered in the
Western country.

Also, Brussels and Wilton RUGS, Table cov-
ers, COTTERS, Green FLOOR-CLOTHS, FRIN-
GES, &c. &c. all of which they offer for sale at
Eastern prices, with the addition of the expense of
transportation.

BRADBURY & FOSTERS.
Cin. March 22, 1823. 64-3mo

FRANCIS REED,
No. 111, ain Street, Cincinnati.

INFORM his friends and customers that he con-
tinues to manufacture and keep on hand a con-
stant supply of SADDLES—BRIDLES—TRUNKS—
VELICES, HARNESS, MILITARY CAPS, SAD-
DLER'S TRAVELLING BAGS, FLAIED LEATHER
AND BRASS STIRRUP IRONS, &c. RIDGLE BIR-
dland and Jappanned Harness Mounting, cotton and
worsted girth webbing, saddle trees, tacks, buckles,
kissing Leather, country and eastern hog skins, mo-
coco skins' and white Leather, whips of every de-
scription, &c. &c. all of which he will dispose of on
as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

F. Reed further begs leave to inform his friends
and the public, that he has purchased the entire
stock of Mr. Isaac Meers, a very large portion of
which consists of articles newly selected by Mr. Isaac
Meers from the first establishments in the line in
Philadelphia and New York.

N. B. Orders for any of the above articles will be
tended to with punctuality and despatch.
May 3. 70

FOR SALE.

J. W. KOTHE is desirous of selling his es-
tablishment on Upper Market Street,
well known as the NAPOLEON COFFEE
HOUSE. Every article for conducting such a
house will be sold with it; and the stand is
well known to be one of the most desirable in
this City. A person competent to take charge
of such an establishment would find it to his
interest to call and learn the terms.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are re-
quested to make immediate payment; and those
having demands against him are required to pre-
sent their accounts. After this date no bill
will be paid unless contracted by myself or
under my order.

J. W. KOTHE.
April 12, 67

D. H. HOLCOMBE.

NO. 22, Lower Market Street, has recently open-
ed a handsome assortment of fresh DRY GOODS
SUPERIES, among which are
Leghorn, Strie and Gimp Bonnets
10 Cases best quality Eastern SHOES, consisting
Ladies' walking Shoes and Pumps, Men's do. do.
Misses' Boys' and Children's Shoes of every descrip-
tion.
Super Prints and Plaids, Domestic Goods, &c.
Which he will sell on as fair terms as any in the
Western Country.
Cincinnati, May 17. 72-tf

W. H. KIMBERLY,
SURGEON, INSTRUMENT
AND TRUSS MAKER.
between Front and Columbia sts.

HAS commenced business in the above
branches, and is now ready to receive
orders for instruments, which shall be
promptly attended to.

STEEL WORK, of all kinds, neatly exe-
cuted to order.
Jan. 1, 1823. -46tf

